

The Times-Dispatch

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1908.

ROOSEVELT AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

In some far off Utopia, where men are so virtuous that they no longer need the burdens and temptations of daily life to test their characters and perfect their souls, politicians may be supplanted by statesmen, and the love of applause may vanish before the calm approval of untroubled conscience. In that dreamland of political idealists, if ever it shall be realized, there will be placidity, but small progress. The lotus-eaters of perfection will cease to grow, and unless all laws be reversed, they must retrograde. Such reflections at least settle the regrets of those who remark Mr. Roosevelt's changing attitude. Once brave as a lion, he has become as timid as a young gazelle, and like many another in high place, he has hearkened to the siren song of popular praise, and has become thereby wholly dependent upon that powerful but fugitive stimulation.

Apparently Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the whole population of the United States is divided into predatory plutocrats and labor unions. Now the labor unions are numerous and vote coherently, while the plutocrats have few dollars and fewer votes. Since, however, the royal sport of plutocratic baiting has proven the most popular political pastime of a generation, and is at once safer and more remunerative than the pursuit of bears in the Louisiana canebrakes, it is intelligible at least why Mr. Roosevelt should pursue with such avidity and delight his campaign against the lessening tribe of wealthy law-breakers. What the plain man wants to know, however, is why the antitrust law, which has been enforced against the Standard Oil and the railroads, for example, should not be enforced against labor unions, who have illegally boycotted their enemies. Some district attorneys were foolish enough to suppose that all law-breakers must be prosecuted, and that it made no difference to the law whether the offender was E. H. Harriman or a Danbury hatter. Not so, however, did it seem to President Roosevelt, for it is now frankly admitted by Attorney-General Bonaparte that the government proposes to take no proceedings against the labor unions for boycotting. Application has been made to the law department for proceedings to be undertaken at once against illegal boycotts; but though the administration has a heart of oak and triple steel for fighting individual law-breakers, it has but little stomach for the avowed wrath of organized labor. And so again the plain citizen, who is neither panoplied with wealth nor protected by organized numbers, wonders whether the laws are for all alike, or are enforceable only at the President's whim and for his political benefit.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHITE.

Maryland's Grand Old Man, whose funeral takes place in Baltimore this afternoon, left little in the way of wealth. The smallness of his estate seems to have caused some little surprise. But he had so much of everything else that is better than riches that this lack was like an added touch of dignity to a splendid character.

In a very unusual degree William Pinkney White enjoyed the confidence and affectionate regard of his fellows. These are possessions which are not to be bought for money. They came to Mr. White easily and gracefully, as the natural result of a life dedicated to high ideals and noble living. His State sent him twice to the Senate, called him to be her Governor and gave him constantly every mark of her esteem. He never failed to acquit himself with distinction. In his first term in the Senate, soon after the war, he did staunch service to the Democratic party and to the South. Yet his political achievements in themselves are unimportant when compared with what might be called the moral effect of his personality. His character, rather than his accomplishments, is the significant thing. In an age when an unfortunate number of public men are self-seeking, coldly ambitious, careless of the general good as compared with their own interests, his simplicity, unselfishness, nobility and desire for service, undebated by a thirst for service's rewards, stood out like a beacon. He died with the knowledge, so one of his native papers expresses it, that the people of his State "looked upon him with an affection such as few men in public life ever inspire."

No man could wish to die with a more reassuring knowledge than that the genuine love of his fellow-men is all he has left, the best thing that

a man could take with him to his deathbed. For that is a true verdict on the way he has lived, no less than it is his security for what lies beyond.

ANOTHER BORDER WAR.

Very different from a few Thibetians armed with matchlocks, or naked Zulus hurling assegais are the Afridis in Afghanistan, whom the British are at present trying to punish. We never sympathized with the expedition to Lhasa, and we have scant praise for British victories over naked savages. But the taming of the Zuka Kheyls is man's work, and deserves the commendation that comes to dangerous measures fearlessly undertaken. Just northwest of India lies the Khyber Pass, and in the mountains overlooking this pass live the Afridis, who are divided into eight tribes.

The fiercest and most untamed of all are the Zuka Kheyls, or Zakka Kheyls, who, like the robber barons of Switzerland and the Rhine, have lived for centuries by extorting tribute from peaceful merchants and wayfarers. Naturally the British empire wishes to keep the great pass to the northwest open, but to make that road safe is to destroy a chief source of revenue, and the Zuka Kheyls, like the unjust steward, cannot work. Rather they prefer to lie concealed behind great boulders, and with modern weapons snipe away at fat-headed British troops. "Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em," and the British have learned by a bitter experience that the Ghorkas, another hill tribe in the British service, can cope with the Afridis on their own mountains. The outcome of the punitive expedition, therefore, is not in doubt. But still the wild orators of the Khyber Pass may chant Mr. Kipling's refrain:

"When the red-coats crawl to the Sungar wall, and his Usbeg lances fall,
 Ye have heard the song, How long?
 How long? Wolves of the Zuka Kheyl!"

A RUSSIAN'S QUEST.

Trial by ordeal was a common and interesting feature of life in the middle ages. The suspect was required to carry a red-hot iron in his hand a specified distance, or to walk barefoot upon red-hot ploughshares. If he did this without burning himself he was innocent. If he did not—and few did—he was guilty. Or he was thrown into the river, the privilege of swimming being barred. If he floated, he was acquitted. If he sank, he was convicted.

On much the same principle, it would seem, General Fock has set to work to exterminate that section of the Russian army which questions his courage at Port Arthur, or else to be exterminated by that section. The Russian duel is no Parisian affair. The conditions under which Fock and Smirnov fought on Wednesday made trouble certain. They were stationed at twenty paces, and were to shoot until one or the other fell. Smirnov's wound is, according to one account, probably fatal. The victor's next engagement, that with General Gorbatofsky, is presumably under the same terms.

What does Fock hope to prove? In the course of a court-martial some of his brother officers found it necessary to state their opinions of his personal courage. If he kills all those whose opinions are unflattering, that he proved, prima facie, that they were wrong? Is he a brave man if he slays them, and a coward if they slay him? Or does the general believe that his mere participation in a duel will prove that he is a brave man and so conducted himself at Port Arthur? Is it not a fact that great cowards have fought duels, and, for that matter, killed brave men?

DR. E. G. WILLIAMS'S APPOINTMENT.

Governor Swanson is to be congratulated upon his appointment of Dr. E. G. Williams as State health officer. No young man, with the possible exception of Dr. Ernest C. Levy, is better equipped for the important duties of health officer than Dr. Williams. In addition to his scientific equipment and medical training Dr. Williams has shown in the past a most commendable and praiseworthy willingness to do his full share and more in unrequited public service. His efforts in the Council of Richmond to better conditions in the City Home, his executive ability and his sound judgment have marked him as possessing valuable official and administrative qualities. The Times-Dispatch is rejoiced to see the wider opportunity for public service which has come to Dr. Williams through Governor Swanson's appointment. And we trust that under the direction of the board which Governor Swanson has appointed the health of the State will receive that attention and safeguarding which mean so much to the happiness of thousands.

PUBLICITY FOR BILLS.

The "usual publicity which The Times-Dispatch has been able to give this year to the work of the Legislature has been, as we are assured and believe, of benefit to the State and of assistance to the members themselves. We believe that there cannot be too much light and ventilation in connection with the doings of any representative body. Misunderstanding and misinformation are responsible for many of the errors of such bodies, and of much of the public criticism and harsh judgments concerning them.

We regret, therefore, the failure of Senator Harman's bill to require the Superintendent of Public Printing to furnish copies of bills, journals, Acts of Assembly and other legislative documents to the officers of the State government, judges, newspapers and to such persons as may be willing to pay a fee for such service. Such dissemination of information would result in many helpful suggestions, and would call to the assistance of the Legislature many men of ability with expert knowledge upon subjects under consideration. Instances may be mentioned in which outsiders have by chance secured copies of bills and made

timely objections which might not otherwise be made. Not every profession trade and calling is represented in the Legislature, and there may be subjects to be dealt with upon which no member will have full and accurate information. In such cases suggestions and criticisms from others would be most helpful.

Some of the larger interests may afford to keep lobbies in Richmond during the sessions of the Legislature for the purpose of securing copies of each bill which may affect them, but individuals and small concerns cannot maintain such bureaus of information. For this reason there is always a certain amount of uneasiness, not to say alarm, among business men during the sessions of the Legislature, lest some measure inimical to their interests may be enacted without their having an opportunity to offer their objections to it. As a rule, these fears are unfounded, but it would have a quieting and reassuring effect if every citizen who may choose to pay for the privilege could examine personally every bill offered and see for himself the official record of the proceedings. The price might be put at such a figure as to bring the State a revenue, for additional copies could be printed at slight cost, and the only extra expense would be for the mailing.

Let the people know fully what the Legislature is about, and let the Legislature know that the people know, and the result will be highly beneficial all around.

THE STATE'S REVENUES.

We regret to notice a double disposition upon the part of the Legislature, first, to spend every available dollar in the treasury, and, second, to diminish the sources of the State's income. The result of these two combined movements, unless we have two years of continual prosperity, is going to strain the resources of the State treasury.

A sound business discretion would seem to dictate extreme caution in making increases in salaries and extra appropriations, without at the same time maintaining the sources of revenue, or, if possible, adding to the funds out of which these demands must be met. We had hoped that some means could have been devised of realizing from the cyster industry, from the mining interests, and from foreign corporations enough additional revenue to insure the progress of the State along industrial, educational and sociological lines, without impairing the credit of the State or crippling its necessary governmental functions. We sincerely hope that the danger line has not been approached, but the apparent falling off in railroad earnings and the reduction of license taxes from rural saloons and distilleries must inevitably cause a falling off in tax receipts.

With uniform taxation, a proper segregation of property for assessment, and an equitable distribution of the burdens upon all subjects, we have no doubt that there would be no lack of money to carry on the various worthy enterprises to which the State is committed. We believe that the next Legislature should address itself early and vigorously to a solution of these problems.

Out-of-town lovers who get their fraternity badges, secret-society pins and the like back in the morning post need not blame us. The superior Legislature of Old Virginia has requested that women desist from wearing eyes of this sort, and the little star-eyed blondes of Royal Richmond and the most law-abiding people in the world.

John H. Martin, of Connecticut, was robbed of \$2,700 on a train the other day by a stranger, who represented himself to be a doctor. While regretting extremely that John should have been thus burglarized, we cannot help rejoicing that the doc beat the porter to it.

If this country only had days on the Norwegian model, lasting six weeks and unward at a clip, we are almost sure that Secretary Taft would find time to indulge in an office-hour at the War Department now and then.

Stuyvesant Fish has been released from the Illinois Central train, on which he has played first-base since 1876. The most effective outer proceedings not known to law are Edward H. Harriman.

It appears that Russian duellists, unlike the Castellane set, do not fight with breastpins at ten paces. Under the Russian rules, hitting in the face is not considered unfair.

A New York girl killed herself in a telephone booth the other day. Many natures find it impossible to bear up under central's ways.

St. Louis has now rounded out an even 144 years. We stolidly wait for the shortlifter of the Houston Post to point out that St. Louis has lived a gross life.

Personally, we should dislike very much to be bill collector for that Detroit woman who prices her kisses at \$75.00 each.

Some States have "endorsed" Taft, some have "indorsed" him, and some have only flung him the chilling glance of apathy.

At the moment, the Knox boom appears to be seriously threatened with an onslaught of presidential race suicide.

"Women have a hard time telling the truth," says a New York judge. The steers the men hand them are pretty clever, that's a fact.

"Our people need rest," says Grover Cleveland. However, it is useless to ask Congress to give us that.

Congress declares that it is going to restore the motto to the gold coins. We herewith call on Congress to show proof.

"I am out of politics," says David B. Hill. A man with as good a hump of locality as a phrenologist could find in a day's walk.

If Schmitz has any sense of the proprieties, he will wear that vindication as though it pinched his instep some.

We suppose that even Maxim is not up to a silent alarm-clock.

Where would the Standard Oil Company go if it died?

Rhymes for To-Day

THE DOTTY DIALOGUES.
 (14. The Adventure of the Uruguayan Interluder.)

HE filled his gun with millet-seeds
 And shot the casowary;
 Smiled she: "Oh, how easy bleeders!"
 And tipped her Tom and Jerry.

But folks can't fool the sharp police—
 UP drove the dotty martinet;
 And so he laid it on his niece,
 And joined the dark Mafia.

From Naples, where he lived disguised,
 He wrote her Black Hand letters—
 Until her cottage was surprised
 And sold, by law of debtors.

They put a price upon his head—
 He wrote her Black Hand letters—
 And oh, the wicked life he led
 Reminds me of Gomorrah!

They knew him well in Pittsburgh, Pa.;
 Off Paris saw his dollars,
 And all who went the Great White Way
 Had heard his Bacchic hollers.

But one morn, feeling to his bunk,
 He wrote a repentance letter;
 Eftsoons he was a Trappist monk—
 (To cram it in a sentence).

Abroad with Cook's, she came that way
 To that same monastery.
 They kissed, he sobbed her: "Dear—blot the day
 I slew that casowary." H. S. H.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT told the Mothers' congress that women must win many of the victories of civilization. And they will if they but let suffragette alone and pay strict attention to the infant branch of the service.—Houston Post.

The House vote on the restoration of the motto to the coins demonstrated, at least, that honorable body can sometimes be as unimpassioned as the infant branch of the service.—Washington Herald.

"We do not understand why some bright newspaper man has not made good Betty Green's recent hint concerning her preference in the matter of sons-in-law," says the Nashville Tennessean. Perhaps a bright newspaper man has some preference in the matter of mothers-in-law.—Bristol Herald-Courier.

The Bishop of Buffalo advises single women to pray for husbands. While he was about it, the bishop might have advised the married women to pray for theirs, too.—Kansas City Star.

There would be fewer bachelors if the newspapers didn't print advertisements with the prices of spring hats.—Atlanta Constitution.

From the pictures of Julia Marlowe some of the Ohio Review newspapers are printing, we infer that they suspect she is a Democrat.—Houston Post.

Secretary Taft said in his Brooklyn speech that the black man "is a factor in American life," which is growing in importance and value, but he didn't add "especially just before election."—Boston Globe.

Voice of the People.

The Times-Dispatch will print signed letters on all questions which relate to the public welfare. Such articles should not exceed in length 150 words, except under exceptional circumstances, and should be signed with the full name of the writer, and should bear his or her address. The name of the writer will be withheld if desired.

Hard to Be Moderate.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Regarding your article in a late weekly, entitled "Cocaine and Whiskey—A Contrast," I would like to add, in your column, that there are so many who have little control of themselves, so many inducements to excess in drinking, such a tendency in liquor itself to grow in importance and value, that it is a dangerous thing to represent it, broadcast, as helpful and harmless in itself.

You qualify your representation of it by saying: "If taken moderately." There are not many cases in which even this is true. As a medicine, it is sometimes so, but generally the help is imaginary and temporary, followed by harm unobscured.

Let us continue long to take it moderately; the large majority go on to drunkenness. The danger in the drink is that moderation will soon be overstepped.

To call anything helpful and harmless that has wrought the ruin that white has, is a mistake. It is a Christian principle ought to prevail in our Christian country. "Wherefore, if meat make my brother to stumble, I will eat no meat."

Mr. W. Smedes Hundley, of Columbia, S. C., was best man, and the groomsmen were Messrs. C. Carroll Riddick, E. P. Brinkley, D. H. Dunn and W. D. Shepherd.

A reception was held at the home of the bride from 10 to 12 P. M. The orchestra played during the evening. Attractive floral decoration was in pink and green, pink roses and carnations against a background of smilax and palms.

Their return from a Southern bridal tour on April 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Hundley will reside in Jacksonville, Fla.

To-morrow's Meet.
 The meet of the Deep Run Hunt Club will be at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Rlo Vista.

Houses for the afternoon reception in the club parlors following the meet will be Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Mrs. Henry Harwood, Mrs. Harry Frazier, Mrs. J. S. Davenport, Miss Edna Atkinson, Miss Libian Bonford, Miss Nan Lindsey, Miss Caroline Armistead and Miss Daisy Boykin.

Over the Tencups.
 Miss Kate Meredith will direct affairs at the tea room in the Jefferson Hotel this afternoon.

The hostess will be assisted by Miss Mildred Boyd, Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, Miss Mabel Walker and Mrs. Horace Hawes.

Mrs. Moore at Home.
 Mrs. Warner Moore, of No. 813 West Franklin Street, gave the first of a series of at home on Wednesday afternoon. Her guests were asked to meet Mrs. Wright, of Baltimore.


At Rosemary Library.
 Rosemary Library was a pleasant place yesterday afternoon for callers, who were glad to enjoy a delightful social hour, partake of hospitality dispensed by Mrs. W. L. Sheppard and her assistants, and contribute to the book fund of the library.

The library rooms were crowded during reception hours.

Donation Day.
 The home of the Belle Bryan Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten will be open throughout to-day, when annual donations will be received. Stores of all kinds, including fuel and clothing, will be thankfully received. Tea will be served by the board this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Darden—Underwood.
 The wedding of Miss Jack Underwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee Underwood, of Smithfield, to Mr. Lucile A. Darden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Darden, of Suffolk, was celebrated at the bride's home on Wednesday.

Copies will be delivered to any address by B. ROY DUDLEY, Jr., 1009 E. Cary St., Richmond.



This
 is the trade-
 mark which
 is on every
 genuine
 bottle of
Scott's Emulsion
 sold in nearly all the countries of
 the world. Nothing equals it to
 build up the weak and wasted
 bodies of young and old.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.

The Anti-Saloon League seeks to save men by stopping public drinking and treating. In private let each do as he wishes. J. L. SEIDRAID, Crozet, Va., March 15, 1908.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL.

THE outdoor skating carnival was transferred on Wednesday night from its usual scene of operations, the Lombard Street, and the long square around the Shenandoah.

Here, from 8 to 10 P. M., the fun was of the briskest, and the air was vocal with laughter and witty fragmentary conversation exchanged between the partners, who, with hands on each other's shoulders, formed a "baby chain," following a "lightning conductor" in the person of his leader.

The fun was represented by the rapid movement of the skaters rendered it impossible, except in a few instances, to identify them. That they succeeded in thoroughly enjoying themselves, and that the evening was one of the latest yet spent by the skating contingent, was a fact easily apparent, even to a casual observer.

Among the many who were out were Misses Gay Montague, Elsie Lindsey, Carrie Remond, Madam Montague, Grace Neal, Martha Fitzgerald, Daisy Boykin, Josephine Fleming, Virginia Fleming, Eliza Christian, Misses Moore, Messrs. George Parsons, William Davidson, Albert Word, Edward McCarthy, Edward Hines, John H. Dunn, Charles Shields, Harry Augustine and William Giddy.

Hundley—Christian.
 The wedding of Miss Josephine Beverly Christian, daughter of Major and Mrs. Langdon T. Christian, of No. 1019 East Broad Street, to Mr. Clarence Edmund Hundley, of Jacksonville, Fla., was celebrated at 3 o'clock yesterday evening at Broad Street M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Kelly officiating.

Church decorations were in green and white. The music was directed by Albert Preston Steinlein, Margaret in white Marquise, and the bride came in with her father. She wore a princess gown of white chiffon cloth over satin, with lace border the panels and veil. Her flowers were a shower of lilies of the valley.

Was attended by a matron of honor, Mrs. Joseph F. Leonard, attired in white Marquise, and holding a cluster of white roses, and by her bridesmaids: Misses Grace Lee Briggs, Alice Preston, Steinlein, Margaret Somerville Walstrum, of Roanoke, and Phyllis Edwards, of Newport News. The maids had on white batiste frocks over taffeta, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

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MILK and PUBLIC HEALTH.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

A remarkable volume has just been issued from the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. It deals with the subject of the milk supply of the cities of the United States, and makes a showing which is at once valuable to public health and alarming to the consumer of the lactated milk. Every time a railroad train meets with an accident and some one is killed, a storm of protest goes up about lives needlessly sacrificed. Every time a mine explosion or a fire takes place one hears much about our industrial juggernaut, and the people are sought out and a charge of criminal carelessness brought against them. It is worse than that, so. But there is a more insidious and dangerous enemy to public life and public health abroad in the land than that of the mine or the fire. Where roads kill their hundreds, bad milk takes off its thousands; and where mine horrors snuff out the little candle of life for a few, bad milk lays low its many.

In this book, milk as a disease-carrier is treated in a scientific and prosecuting attorney. Never has a prosecutor followed his case more closely. Never was there gathered together a stronger array of circumstantial evidence, every iota of it pointing with unerring force to the guilt of the defendant and the need of a complete reformation of innocence. The evidence is conclusive, the conclusion is inevitable. Pure, clean, uncontaminated milk never gave a person a contagious or infectious disease. Unclean, contaminated milk usually does. Hundreds of epidemics have been traced to milk source in each case. This applies to typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Listen to the evidence. Last October there was an epidemic of typhoid fever at Crescen, a noted health resort in the western part of the State. The epidemic was traced to the Curran on the Pennsylvania. There were nine cases in eight families. Two of the families had the same water supply. All of them got their milk from the same dairy, where there were two cases of typhoid in the dairyman. The dairy was closed and the outbreak ceased. Exhibit No. 2 relates to an outbreak in Savannah from January to May. During May ninety-five cases were reported, sixty-three came from one dairy, while the other thirty-two were scattered among eighteen other milk supplies. The dairy in question supplied the wholesale and retail business, and one of the depots supplied by it was in a baker's shop, over which a typhoid patient had been milked. Only nineteen cases of typhoid had occurred in Savannah from January to May. 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